

B. C. EVANS CO.

For years past it has been our custom to have

A Great Clearing Sale

In February. This is no exception. The sale this month, however, is doubly interesting, as we have the **ENTIRE STOCK OF MANGUM & MONTGOMERY**, bought at such figures that enable us to offer such assortments and to name such prices that are

Paralyzing to Competition!

But Delightful to Customers.

NOTE A FEW PRICES PICKED UP HERE AND THERE:

Dress Goods

Again to the front! Unstring your purses and go freely to the dress goods counters of B. C. E. Co. and reap the benefit of a low purchase. 25 pieces assorted styles dress goods, M. & M. price, 10c; our price, 7c. 20 pieces assorted styles and patterns, M. & M. price, 20c; our price, 12c. 35 pieces choice goods and a general favorite with M. & M. at 25c; our price 15c. A combination lot of plain, fancy, plaids, checks and stripes, very popular with M. & M. at 30c; our price, 20c. Double fold hair-line stripes, M. & M. price, 60c; we are closing at 35c. All wool camel's hair, full 50 inches

wide, in plain and fancy to match, M. & M. price, \$1; we make the price 50c.

Combination Suits

No other store begins to offer such assortments or can name such prices; suits sold by M. & M. at \$17.50 we now offer at \$10.

DOMESTICS.

This house has enjoyed the pre-eminent position for years of being by far the largest retailers of Cotton Goods in this city. Never before has it been more entitled to that distinguished position than it is to-day. Prices fully 25 to 33 1-3 per cent. below the sharpest competition.

Corsets

For the corsetless and everybody else. NOTE—A splendid long-waisted corset, with side steels, M. & M. driving price, 50c; we make the price 25c. An elegant corset, nicely finished, and sold by M. & M. as a leader at 85c; we have placed them on our counter at 50c. Our \$1 corset leads the world. See them.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

The prices we have made on M. & M.'s furnishing goods for men and boys are too low to be met by dealers, but in the reach of all customers. See the wonderful bargains we are offering in this department.

Limited space will only permit the mention of the above prices; but, our word for it, we are showing thousands of bargains for every price mentioned.

B. C. EVANS CO.

Fort Worth, Texas.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,

Successors to Elwell, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.
CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP, \$125,000.00. SURPLUS FUND, \$30,000.00.
A general banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange taken on all the principal cities of Europe.
Directors—S. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, J. P. Smith, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beall.

City National Bank of Fort Worth, Tex.

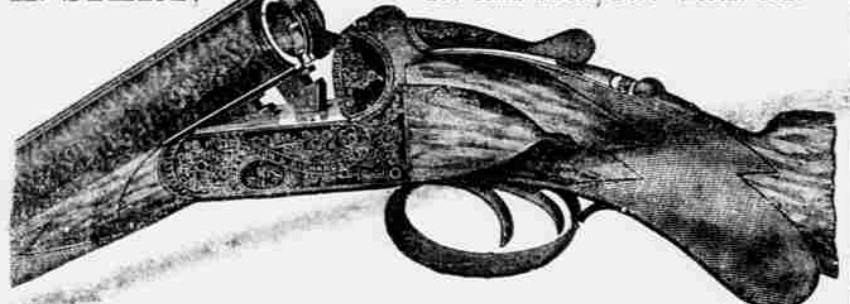
CAPITAL \$150,000. SURPLUS \$30,000.
Safety Deposit Boxes, Fire and Burglar Proof, For Rent.
DIRECTORS: A. M. BRITTON, S. W. LOMAX, C. B. DAGGETT, JR., CHAS. SCHEUBER, F. J. DATUM.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Corner Houston and Second Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.
Cash Capital and Surplus, \$475,000.
Directors—J. S. Godwin, M. B. Lott, C. H. Hatcher, Zane Cotti, D. O. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Bennett, E. B. Harrold and E. W. Harrold.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

A. STERT, 206 Main Street, Fort Worth, Tex.



Sole Agents North Texas, wholesale and retail, for the WINCHESTER RIFLE.



A. J. ANDERSON.
Wholesale Dealer cor. Second and Houston Fort Worth Tex.

BOOTS AND SHOES. LEWIS BROS.

Mail Orders Given Prompt Attention. Repairing

Neatly Done.

816 HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH.
736 ELM STREET, DALLAS

THE OUTRAGE MILL.

The Senate Committee Hears More Testimony in Regard to Elections in Washington County, Tex.

A Negro Republican Witness Swears that He Lied in His Testimony Before the Coroner's Jury.

The President and Mrs. Cleveland Attend the Theater and Are Presented with Bouquets—Treasury Receipts.

THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—An effort is being made by Judge Reagan and others to induce the President to defer the nomination of the persons to compose the inter-state commerce committee, until Congress adjourns in order to make Senator Maxey available, as under the law no senator or congressman is eligible. Judge Reagan has been most active in his support of Maxey, and if any Texan is appointed he will be the man.

Mitchell of Dallas has reluctantly abandoned the race he has fought so long and earnestly. He had the strong support of Senator Vest and the Attorney-General, who are personal friends, and his backing was most influential. The President's determination to select men only of national reputation left Mitchell out, although the action of the delegation selecting Maxey for his candidate also acted as a decided damper to Mitchell's chances. He will return to Texas shortly.

THE WASHINGTON COUNTY INVESTIGATION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Forty or fifty gentlemen from Texas, white and colored, gathered in the Senate corridor nearest the room of the committee on privileges and elections this morning, awaiting the examination in respect to the alleged political irregularities in Washington county, Tex. The colored witness, T. M. Jones, whose examination began yesterday, was again called to the stand. In reply to Senator Spooner, he said his brother, aged thirty years, came to the voting place to bring the witness his supper. His brother, so far as the witness was aware, was not armed. He had since been hanged, presumably for connection with the election riot, though this point was not developed. He was a Republican.

J. M. Nicholson, white, sixty-one years of age, a planter, twenty years a resident of Washington county, was next examined. He was a Democrat until three years ago. Since then he has voted the People's ticket. He was appointed manager of election at Chadwick's greenhouse but being ill he was requested to select some good man to serve in his stead, and for this purpose he attended the polls and remained all day.

Question by Senator Spooner—"Was there an election there that day?"

"No, sir."
"Well, why, won't you explain that?"
"Well, I am almost ashamed to state I could not get any one who could write; there were three or four who could write but they did not wish to serve." Witness explained there were between ninety and ninety-five voters, forty-five of whom were white, thirty of the latter Polanders. Most of the white property owners in the precinct lived in another precinct. In reply to Senator Spooner, witness said at the last election prior to that the subject of investigation serious trouble had occurred at Chapel Hill, when two men, one being an election officer, were shot, the ballot box was taken and the votes suppressed. Witness did not think this occurrence had the effect of deterring the colored men at Chadwick from serving as election officers. There were only four freedmen who could write, two were not present, and one of the others had been in the penitentiary, and for that reason was not competent. Voters were present, but repeated efforts to organize a board failed. Witness said he announced about 10 o'clock in the morning there would be no vote, but later he said he misunderstood the question, and it was about that time he announced his readiness to deliver the papers whenever a competent board should be organized.

In reply to Senator Eustis, witness replied the vote of the precinct was about evenly divided; the Republicans might have a majority of four or five. No one had declined to serve by reason of fear of personal injury. Only four white voters of the precinct could read and write English, and they were prevented from serving by illness or business.

In answer to Senator Spooner the witness said he thought no one was punished for the Chappell Hill outrage; no one knew who did it.

In answer to Senator Eustis witness said Mr. J. L. Moore, one of the memorialists, was Sheriff at the time of the Chappell Hill outrage.

The committee then took a recess till 3 this afternoon.

After recess Lewis Pennington, colored, was called to the witness stand. He is a voter at Fiewellyn's precinct. He was one of the judges of election last November. He told a story of the assault upon the election officers by three men armed, who demanded and took away the ballot box, the shooting of Dewees Bolton one of the raiders, and the subsequent hanging of E. Jones, Alfred Jones and Smed Felder, three colored men.

Upon cross-examination Senator Eustis read a deposition of the witness before the coroner's inquest, in which witness said he did not see any men coming into the door disguised and with pistols, and he sat where he could see both doors.

"Is that statement correct?" asked Senator Eustis.

"Well, no, sir, that is not."
"Well, in what respect is that incorrect?"

"Well, there was double-barreled shot-guns and pistols round there, at the coroner's inquest, till I was just naturally afraid to tell the truth."

On re-direct examination, witness said the colored people voted the Republican ticket "except when they were scared up to vote the people's ticket."

Felix Kenlow, colored, described the raid at Fiewellyn's, his own flight, his

arrest with eight other colored men the next day, and incarceration for a month, and the entry in jail of the mob of armed and disguised men who took out Smed Felder and witness' "father-in-law and cousin."

On cross-examination witness with considerable hesitation testified that he heard that Pock Hill killed Dewees Bolton.

Adjourned until to-morrow.

THE DEPENDENT PENSION BILL.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Mr. Matson, chairman of the pension committee, has been engaged several days in preparing the report on the President's veto of the dependent pension bill. It is understood the committee are a unit in favor of the report and will recommend the passage of the bill over the veto.

DISSATISFACTION.

There is great dissatisfaction in the Randall wing of the Democratic party over the fact that they have not been given proper recognition in the organization of the House. This feeling is aggravated by the recent strictures of Mr. Carlisle on the tariff, as seen in his recent caustic letters. So deep a wound has been dealt the Randall wing that they now say definitely that they will join the Republicans in the organization of the next House unless they have an absolute promise of their quota of places on committees and in subordinate offices.

TEXAS TO THE FRONT.

In an editorial this morning the Washington Post says: "Texas is not backward in defending her good name. Governor Ireland arrived in Washington today to explode the cock and bull story about Republicans who fled from Texas and claim to have been pursued and driven away because of their politics. The Governor puts a very different face on the affair."

The critic in this connection says: "We would suggest to Mr. Hoar that the Texas kuklux inquiry is a chestnut of very ancient lineage. It is no credit to the general government to be holding an inquest upon a local election squabble."

COKE'S AMENDMENT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Senator Coke today, introduced an amendment to the river and harbor bill, making an appropriation of \$500,000 for dredging a channel not less than 250 feet wide and twenty feet deep across Galveston bar, from deep water inside the bar to deep water outside. The amendment also requires the contractors for the work to maintain a channel for one year for the additional sum of \$100,000.

TWO CAUCUSES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—Both parties in the Senate held an "order of business" caucus this morning. A list of the measures in the calendar prepared by the Republican caucus committee was laid before the Democratic caucus, and certain changes indicated to the order in which it was desired the measures should come up.

In the Republican caucus the Senators were afforded an opportunity to express fresh preferences. Senators Sherman and Harris, chairmen, respectively, of the caucus committees, armed with the opinions of their caucuses, were authorized to confer with each other and reach a compromise upon points of difference. They will probably meet to-morrow morning and arrange definitely the order of business for the rest of the session.

JOSEPH CONFESSES.

He Has Lost \$23,185 of Odd Fellows Money in Mining Speculations.

Special to the Gazette.

GALVESTON, Tex., Feb. 16.—For several days past rumors have been floating about the street regarding Thomas M. Joseph, treasurer of the Grand Lodge, Odd Fellows of Texas. His many friends here were loth to believe that Mr. Joseph's accounts with the Grand Lodge were in any way irregular. Last night ex-Lieutenant-Governor Barnett Gibbs of Dallas, recently elected Grand Master of the State Lodge, arrived in Galveston for the purpose of ascertaining the exact condition of Treasurer Joseph's accounts. Mr. Joseph has been absent from the city ever since the recent meeting of the Grand Lodge at Austin, where he was an unsuccessful candidate for re-election. At that meeting he reported all the funds, some \$25,000, as being on hand. Mr. Joseph returned to the city this morning from Huntsville, where he has been visiting relatives. Shortly after his arrival Mr. Gibbs sought an interview with him. To-night Grand Master Gibbs makes known the painful result of his investigations. He states in brief that Treasurer Joseph makes a clear confession that he is short in his accounts and unable to make it good. That the entire fund amounting to \$23,185 was lost in mining ventures which proved utter failures. The aged Treasurer throws himself on the mercy of the order, but Grand Master Gibbs says he will institute criminal proceedings against him to-morrow morning. Mr. Gibbs seems very earnest in his determination to prosecute the defaulting official, and says he will not spare him at any cost. Treasurer Joseph has been an honored citizen of Galveston for nearly forty years; was elected Mayor of the city in 1858 and again in 1860, serving until the fall of 1862 through the early period of the civil war. Ever since that time he has occupied a conspicuous and honorable position. This great misfortune comes upon him in his old age and, notwithstanding his ugly character, his many lifetime friends bear him great sympathy. It is reported to-night that Joseph is practically under arrest and is utterly prostrated by the affair.

Good for Sherman.

Special to the Gazette.

SHERMAN, TEX., Feb. 16.—Correspondence was received to-day by business men of the city from capitalists in St. Louis and Kansas City, making inquiry as to the feasibility of establishing an extensive paper mill here during the present year. The inquiry is being made by parties who were here in 1885, with a view to establishing the above enterprise, but were discouraged on account of the absence of a necessary supply of water to operate machinery, which obstacle is now overcome by the construction of a perfect system of waterworks, which will be in operation in a few weeks.

JUDGE WILLIS' CASE.

Continuation of the Evidence in the Judge Willis Case—Large Number of Witnesses Examined.

Charles Goodnight Says He Looks Upon the Case as a Prosecution of the Panhandle Cattlemen.

One Witness Testifies that He was Indicted, Tried and Acquitted Without His Knowledge—The Bonusses Explained.

Special to the Gazette.

AUSTIN, TEX., Feb. 16.—Senator Lane was before the special committee and said he was at the Clarendon court in July, 1886. He became acquainted with both Judge Willis and District Attorney Woodman. They were trying the illegal land inclosure cases. He saw one case tried. The only evidence was statements made by the counsel for the state and defendants. The Judge gave a verbal charge to the jury. The parties with whom he was conversing at the time near the door of the courthouse, were laughing at the idea of trying these men who were sitting on each other's juries. The impression made on him was, that it was impossible to convict the parties with the juries who were trying the cases. He had seen courts where better order was preserved and courts where worse order was allowed.

The defendant's counsel then introduced documentary evidence consisting of certified copies of lists of gambling cases tried in Judge Willis' court in Wheeler and Donley counties, where the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined and some imprisoned for the offenses; also a certified copy of Judge Willis' charge in the unlawful land inclosure cases.

Mr. Stanton, the first witness for the defense, was then called to the witness stand. He was at the January term of the District court, 1886. He sat on the juries of nearly all the land inclosure cases. He did not know before the court convened that there would be any indictments for illegal inclosures of land. The lawyers made statements of what they said was agreed to as the evidence in the cases. They showed on a map the condition of the fencing. The statement was made that Goodnight had tendered the land board 4 cents per acre, which was refused, and that he had done all that the law required him to do. I don't know whether all his indictments were for the same lands or not.

Mr. Woodman argued for some time in each case, and claimed that the land board had the right to change the lease to 8 cents per acre. The defendant's counsel claimed that it was not a complete inclosure, because the side where the cap-rock ran along the canyon there was no fence except that made by nature, and that gaps were left open for cattle to pass through. We acted with due decorum, and in the jury room argued over the matter. I think there were eight jurors impaneled on the first morning of the court. The sheriff would have to travel on an average of fifty miles to summon jurors. There are only seven farmers in the county.

I served on all the cases as foreman except Brown's.

The judge gave one written charge which was used for each case by scratch for out the names and inserting new names. I was there when the clerk read the verdict of guilty against Brown. It was only a joke and created considerable amusement in the court. Judge Willis told us in one verbal charge that it was proved that the land board had been offered 1 cent per acre for the lease of the lands, we should find the defendant not guilty. On the day previous to the one on which the clerk read the verdict against Brown as a joke, the jury were out three and one-half hours on one of Brown's cases. Mr. Copeland was for conviction and I was for clearing Brown. On the next jury Woodman excused me. Woodman laughed when the clerk read the verdict of guilty against Brown, and said, "Gentlemen, you have decided in my favor once, and you did it right, and I thank you for it." The clerk then handed the verdict to the judge who said, "You did not read it right." He then read "Not guilty," and they all laughed. From what I heard it was generally known that some of the jurors on the Goodnight cases were in his employment.

S. T. Martindale, County and District Clerk of Donley county, took the stand. He was not Clerk when the indictments were found. He was a member of the grand jury. It was not difficult to get witnesses. No one could testify as to the inclosures. We examined Goodnight when his case came up. Before going on the grand jury I never heard of the cases. So far as I know all the bills were found in good faith. I was employed from May 1 until November 1, 1881, by the Panhandle Stock Association. The Sheriff said that the Stock Association paid him bonuses.

A. S. McKinney testified that he was one of the grand jurors. When they wanted to indict a member of the jury he was excused. There was no difference between their proceedings and those of any other grand jury. He believed that four or five of Goodnight's men were indicted. Judge Willis' reputation was good. He never thought of a sham court. Woodman spoke very strongly, urging us to find bills. We had no witnesses to testify about the inclosures.

Judge White, County Judge of Donley county, was called on the stand. I was County Judge in 1886. I think Woodman made application for help to draw the indictments. The county paid the charges of four or five clerks for helping to draw the indictments.

W. H. Oliver, one of the parties indicted, came next. He had served on the petit jury that tried the cases. He did not know that indictments were returned against him while serving on the juries. Judge Willis bears a good reputation. He was in court when the Clerk read the verdict of guilty against Brown. All the boys laughed over it.

Henry Fleming, ex-Sheriff of Wheeler

Continued on Fifth Page.